



# Health Care Financing Trends

Winter 1981

Information through September 1980 on:

- National Health Expenditures
- Community Hospital Statistics
- Health Care Prices
- Employment, Hours, and Earnings of Health Workers
- National Economic Indicators

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## Health Care Financing Trends

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) was established to combine health financing and quality assurance programs into a single agency. HCFA is responsible for the Medicare program, Federal participation in the Medicaid program, the Professional Standards Review Organization program, and a variety of other health care quality assurance programs.

The mission of the Health Care Financing Administration is to promote the timely delivery of appropriate, quality health care to its beneficiaries—approximately 47 million of the nation's aged, disabled, and poor. The Agency must also ensure that program beneficiaries are aware of the services for which they are eligible, that those services are accessible and of high quality, and that Agency policies and actions promote efficiency and quality within the total health care delivery system.

HCFA's Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics (ORDS) conducts studies and projects that demonstrate and evaluate optional reimbursement, coverage, eligibility, and management alternatives to the present Federal programs. ORDS also assesses the impact of HCFA programs on health care costs, program expenditures, beneficiary access to services, health care providers, and the health care industry. In addition, ORDS monitors national health care expenditures and prices and provides actuarial analyses on the costs of current HCFA programs as well as the impact of possible legislative or administrative changes in the programs.

**Trends** contains tables and analyses highlighting economic developments in the health care sector. Each quarter recent data are presented on:

- national health expenditures, by type of service and source of funds;
- community hospital statistics, measured by the American Hospital Association;
- consumer price indexes, measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;
- employment, hours, and earnings of health workers, also from the BLS; and
- a variety of national economic indicators, such as the Gross National Product and the aggregate rate of unemployment.

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# Health Care Financing Trends

Winter 1981

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## Section A. National Health Expenditures and Related Measures<sup>1</sup>

National health expenditures were \$235.1 billion during the year ending September 1980, 14.1 percent higher than in the previous year (see Table A-1). The increased rate of growth of spending for health care (compared to calendar year 1979) coincided with sluggish growth in the Gross National Product (GNP). Thus, health expenditures claimed an increased share of the output of the nation's resources, 9.2 percent, compared to 8.7 percent in the year ending September 1979, and 8.8 percent in calendar year 1979.<sup>2</sup>

### Personal Health Care Expenditures

Personal health care expenditures were \$210.1 billion during the twelve months ending September 1980, an increase of 15.1 percent over the previous year (see Table A-1). Spending for hospital care rose 16.1 percent, to \$95.9 billion; and the \$65.5 billion expended for professional services, including \$44.9 billion for physicians' services (see Table A-2), was 14.8 percent higher than in the year ending September 1979. Expenditures for nursing homes increased 17.2 percent, to \$20.1 billion.

Expenditure *per capita* for personal health care was \$911 during the year ending September 1980, which included \$416 for hospital care and \$195 for physicians'

services.<sup>3</sup> *Per capita* spending was \$110 higher than in the previous year, an increase of 13.7 percent.

In the year ending September 1980 (Fiscal Year 1980), the Federal government spent \$60.2 billion for personal health care, financing about 29 percent of all personal health care (see Table A-4). Federal, State and local governments combined financed 40 percent of all personal health care expenditures—paying for more than half of hospital care and a little more than a quarter of other types of health care goods and services.<sup>4</sup> These shares are not significantly different from those in recent periods.

Price inflation continued to be the major factor in growth of spending for personal health care (see Table A-5). Prices of personal health care goods and services were 10.7 percent higher than in the previous year, and accounted for almost three-quarters of the increase in personal health care spending. Population increases accounted for less than one tenth of the growth, and the remainder (approximately one fifth of the growth) is attributed to changes in the frequency and types of care used and to changes in "intensity" (the amounts and types of inputs used per unit of "output," the quality of care, and so on).

For further information on national health expenditures, see Gibson [1980].

<sup>1</sup>Staff members of the Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics compiled these estimates, which are comparable to estimates of calendar year spending published in the *Health Care Financing Review* [Gibson, 1980]. Data for 1980 have been revised slightly to reflect more recent information. Although the estimates are based on the latest data available, they should be regarded as preliminary.

<sup>2</sup>Commerce Department estimates of the GNP were increased recently as part of a comprehensive revision of the National Income and Products Accounts (see the December 1980 *Survey of Current Business*). Because there was no matching increase in estimates of national health expenditures, the revised health share of the GNP was lower than that reported by Gibson (1980).

<sup>3</sup>The *per capita* figures cited are not comparable to those shown by Gibson (1980) because of revisions to the population count which stemmed from the April 1980 Census of Population. Since estimates of spending are derived from provider records rather than from consumer records, *per capita* figures were revised downward about 1.3 percent as a result of the new population count.

<sup>4</sup>These estimates are preliminary since many Federal programs are completing final records for Fiscal Year 1980.

Table A-1. National Health Expenditures, by Type of Expenditure

Type of Expenditure	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September	September	December	March	June	September	
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Amount (billions)							
Total	\$164.5	\$183.9	\$206.0	\$212.3	\$219.4	\$227.1	\$235.1
Health services and supplies	155.5	174.4	196.3	202.4	209.3	216.8	224.5
Personal health care	143.5	161.8	182.6	188.6	195.6	202.6	210.1
Hospital care	65.6	73.9	82.6	85.3	88.9	92.1	95.9
Professional services	44.4	50.3	57.0	58.9	61.0	63.2	65.5
Physicians' services	30.6	34.9	39.3	40.6	42.0	43.5	44.9
Dentists' services	10.3	11.5	13.2	13.6	14.1	14.7	15.2
Other professional services	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3
Drugs and drug sundries	13.7	14.9	16.6	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.2
Eyeglasses and appliances	3.4	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
Nursing home care	12.4	14.5	17.1	17.8	18.5	19.3	20.1
Other personal health care	4.0	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
Prepayment and/or administration	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.8
Government public health activity	4.2	5.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6
Research and construction	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.6
Research	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
Construction of medical facilities	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.7
Addenda: Gross National Product (GNP)	\$1,864.0	\$2,085.3	\$2,357.8	\$2,413.9	\$2,471.7	\$2,519.2	\$2,567.5
National health expenditure as a share of the GNP	8.8%	8.8%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	9.0%	9.2%
Annual Percentage Change							
Total	13.7	11.8	12.0	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.1
Health services and supplies	14.5	12.2	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.7	14.4
Personal health care	12.2	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.9	14.4	15.1
Hospital care	12.7	12.6	11.9	12.5	13.9	14.8	16.1
Professional services	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.6	14.8
Physicians' services	13.6	13.9	12.6	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.4
Dentists' services	12.7	11.9	14.4	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.7
Other professional services	13.6	13.1	15.3	14.9	15.2	15.6	16.4
Drugs and drug sundries	9.6	9.3	11.2	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.3
Eyeglasses and appliances	7.7	10.8	12.8	10.3	9.9	8.4	9.1
Nursing home care	11.8	16.6	18.1	17.9	17.4	17.4	17.2
Other personal health care	5.2	9.6	13.2	12.9	13.6	15.4	17.7
Prepayment and/or administration	85.6	-3.1	2.8	8.2	-4.1	-1.7	.6
Government public health activity	14.4	21.1	16.5	14.4	12.9	11.9	11.5
Research and construction	1.5	4.6	2.4	3.7	5.8	7.2	9.4
Research	1.1	16.5	5.7	6.7	7.7	8.7	9.5
Construction of medical facilities	1.8	-3.5	-3.3	1.2	4.2	5.9	9.3
Addendum: Gross National Product	10.9	11.9	13.1	12.0	10.7	9.8	8.9

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Table A-2. Personal Health Care Expenditures, by Type of Expenditure and Source of Funds  
(Billions)

Source of Funds	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Personal Health Care							
Total	\$143.5	\$161.8	\$182.6	\$188.6	\$195.6	\$202.6	\$210.1
Private funds	87.3	97.4	109.2	112.7	117.0	120.9	125.4
Public funds	56.2	64.4	73.4	75.9	78.6	81.7	84.7
Federal government	39.7	45.4	51.5	53.3	55.5	58.0	60.2
State and local government	16.5	19.0	21.9	22.6	23.1	23.6	24.4
Hospital Care							
Total	\$65.6	\$73.9	\$82.6	\$85.3	\$88.9	\$92.1	\$95.9
Private funds	30.0	33.0	36.4	37.6	39.4	40.7	42.6
Public funds	35.6	40.9	46.2	47.7	49.4	51.4	53.3
Federal government	26.1	29.8	33.8	34.9	36.3	38.0	39.6
State and local government	9.5	11.1	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.7
Physicians' Services							
Total	\$30.6	\$34.9	\$39.3	\$40.6	\$42.0	\$43.5	\$44.9
Private funds	22.7	25.9	29.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	33.0
Public funds	7.9	9.0	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.5	12.0
Federal government	5.8	6.7	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.1
State and local government	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Other Personal Health Care							
Total	\$47.3	\$53.1	\$60.7	\$62.6	\$64.8	\$67.1	\$69.2
Private funds	34.5	38.5	43.7	45.0	46.6	48.3	49.8
Public funds	12.8	14.6	16.9	17.6	18.2	18.8	19.4
Federal government	7.8	8.8	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.5
State and local government	5.0	5.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9

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Table A-3. Personal Health Care Expenditures Per Capita, by Type of Expenditure and Source of Funds

Source of Funds	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Personal Health Care							
Total	\$643	\$717	\$801	\$825	\$853	\$881	\$911
Private funds	391	432	479	493	510	526	544
Public funds	252	285	322	332	343	355	367
Federal government	178	201	226	233	242	252	261
State and local government	74	84	96	99	101	103	106
Hospital Care							
Total	\$294	\$327	\$362	\$373	\$388	\$400	\$416
Private funds	135	146	160	165	172	177	185
Public funds	159	181	202	209	216	224	231
Federal government	117	132	148	153	158	165	172
State and local government	42	49	54	56	57	58	59
Physicians' Services							
Total	\$137	\$155	\$172	\$178	\$183	\$189	\$195
Private funds	102	115	127	131	135	139	143
Public funds	35	40	45	46	48	50	52
Federal government	26	30	34	35	36	38	40
State and local government	9	10	11	11	12	12	12
Other Personal Health Care							
Total	\$212	\$235	\$266	\$274	\$283	\$292	\$300
Private funds	155	171	192	197	203	210	216
Public funds	57	65	74	77	79	82	84
Federal government	35	39	44	46	47	49	50
State and local government	22	25	30	31	32	33	34
Addendum: population (thousands)	223,210	225,650	228,046	228,590	229,221	229,969	230,654

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Table A-4. Percentage Distribution by Source of Funds, for Selected Types of Personal Health Care Expenditures

Source of Funds	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Personal Health Care							
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private funds	60.8	60.2	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.7	59.7
Public funds	39.2	39.8	40.2	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.3
Federal government	27.7	28.0	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.7
State and local government	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6
Hospital Care							
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private funds	45.8	44.6	44.1	44.1	44.4	44.2	44.4
Public funds	54.2	55.4	55.9	55.9	55.6	55.8	55.6
Federal government	39.8	40.4	40.9	40.9	40.9	41.3	41.3
State and local government	14.4	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.3
Physicians' Services							
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private funds	74.3	74.4	73.9	73.8	73.7	73.6	73.4
Public funds	25.7	25.6	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.6
Federal government	19.1	19.2	19.6	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.3
State and local government	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3
Other Personal Health Care							
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private funds	73.0	72.6	72.1	71.9	72.0	72.0	71.9
Public funds	27.0	27.4	27.9	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.1
Federal government	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.6
State and local government	10.5	10.8	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4

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Table A-5. Percentage Change in Constant-Dollar Personal Health Care Expenditures and Related Price Indexes,  
And Factors Affecting Growth of Personal Health Care Expenditures

	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Growth in constant-dollar personal health care expenditures	3.8%	4.4%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%
Hospital care	4.1	4.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	4.0
Physicians' services	3.6	5.1	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8
Nursing home care	4.4	7.8	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.0	6.6
Other personal health care	3.0	3.2	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.6
Growth in price indexes for personal health care expenditures							
Implicit price deflator	8.1%	8.0%	9.0%	9.3%	9.8%	10.5%	10.8%
Fixed-weight price index	8.1	7.9	9.0	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.7
Growth of personal health care expenditures	12.2%	12.8%	12.8%	13.2%	13.9%	14.4%	15.1%
Allocation among factors affecting growth	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prices	68	64	71	73	72	74	74
Population	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
Intensity (residual)	23	27	20	19	20	18	18
Addenda:							
Personal health care expenditures (billions of dollars)	\$143.5	\$161.8	\$182.6	\$188.6	\$195.6	\$202.6	\$210.1
Constant-dollar personal health care expenditures (billions of 1972 dollars)	\$99.1	\$103.4	\$107.2	\$108.1	\$109.3	\$110.2	\$111.3
Price indexes for personal health care expenditures (1972=100.0)							
Implicit price deflator	144.8	156.4	170.4	174.4	178.9	183.9	188.8
Fixed-weight price index	144.8	156.3	170.3	174.3	178.8	183.7	188.6

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## Section B. Community Hospital Statistics<sup>5</sup>

During the twelve months ending September 1980, utilization and expenses in community hospitals continued to increase more rapidly than they had in calendar year 1979 (see Tables B-1 and B-2).

Operating expenses were \$76.0 billion during the year ending September 1980, 15.9 percent higher than in the previous year. Total labor costs were \$43.5 billion, up 15.5 percent from the previous year. Nonlabor costs continued to grow more rapidly than labor expenses, increasing 16.4 percent—to \$32.6 billion. Increases in input prices and in the use of hospital services both contributed to the increasing rate of growth in hospital expenses.

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<sup>5</sup>Community hospitals consist of "all nonfederal short-term general and other specific hospitals—excluding hospital units of institutions [after 1971]—whose facilities and services are available to the public" (*Hospital Statistics*). Data on the operation of community hospitals are collected monthly by the American Hospital Association (AHA) through its National Hospital Panel Survey of a sample of community hospitals (stratified by size and geographic location) drawn from the membership of the AHA.

For the most recent comparison of the panel survey data and statistics from the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals, see Bisbee and Bachofer.

Growth of hospital utilization increased in the year ending September 1980. Admissions and inpatient days were 3.1 percent higher than in the previous year, and adjusted patient days (which reflect outpatient services as well as inpatient services) were 3.2 percent higher. Nineteen million surgical operations were performed, 4 percent more than in the previous year. The adult occupancy rate increased to 75.6 percent, coinciding with an 0.7 percent increase in the number of beds. The adult length of stay averaged 7.2 days.

Community hospital expense per inpatient day was \$247 during the year ending September 1980, an annual increase of 12.3 percent; expense per admission rose 12.4 percent, to an average of \$1,770. These rates reflect changes in the prices of inputs used to provide care and to changes in "intensity" (the mix and amounts of goods and services employed per patient day or per admission). For the twelve months ending September 1980, intensity per day increased about 0.6 percent and intensity per admission grew about 0.7 percent, using the National Hospital Input Price Index (see Section C) to represent price growth. Either rate is lower than the historical average, but higher than the rate for the year ending June 1980.

For further information on community hospital statistics, see "Hospital Indicators," a regular feature of the AHA's *Hospitals* magazine.

Table B-1. Selected Community Hospital Statistics

Statistic	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Operating expenses:							
Total (millions)	\$51,230	\$58,030	\$65,612	\$67,833	\$70,354	\$72,975	\$76,041
Labor (millions)	29,487	33,347	37,647	38,906	40,329	41,788	43,480
Nonlabor (millions)	21,743	24,683	27,965	28,927	30,025	31,187	32,561
Inpatient expense (millions)	44,924	50,668	57,116	59,060	61,227	63,495	66,134
Per patient day	175.99	197.29	220.22	226.46	232.29	239.53	247.38
Per admission	1,280.84	1,425.72	1,575.64	1,617.74	1,659.88	1,711.22	1,770.25
Utilization:							
Admissions (thousands)	35,074	35,539	36,249	36,508	36,887	37,105	37,359
Inpatient days (thousands)	255,262	256,818	259,361	260,792	263,579	265,079	267,336
Adult length of stay (days)	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2
Surgical operations (thousands)	17,619	17,805	18,480	18,640	18,847	19,011	19,225
Outpatient visits (thousands)	207,560	213,242	210,494	211,370	214,145	214,789	216,464
Beds (thousands)	942	952	959	959	960	962	966
Adult occupancy rate	74.2%	73.9%	74.1%	74.5%	75.0%	75.3%	75.6%
Full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel							
Total (thousands)	2,530	2,631	2,723	2,747	2,771	2,801	2,837
Per bed	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Adjusted patient days per FTE employee	115	112	109	109	109	109	108
Addendum:							
Adjusted patient days (thousands)	291,094	294,131	297,942	299,531	302,869	304,657	307,383

Hospital Data Center, American Hospital Association



Table B-2. Annual Percentage Change in Selected Community Hospital Statistics

Statistic	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Operating expenses:							
Total	16.1	13.3	13.1	13.4	14.1	14.7	15.9
Labor	---	13.1	12.9	13.2	14.0	14.4	15.5
Nonlabor	---	13.5	13.3	13.7	14.2	15.1	16.4
Inpatient expense	15.7	12.8	12.7	13.3	14.0	14.7	15.8
Per patient day	15.5	12.1	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.7	12.3
Per admission	13.8	11.3	10.5	10.4	10.6	11.2	12.4
Utilization:							
Admissions	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1
Inpatient days	.2	.6	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.7	3.1
Adult length of stay	-1.5	-.7	-1.0	-1.0	-.6	-.4	.0
Surgical operations	2.8	1.1	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.0
Outpatient visits	4.2	2.7	-1.3	-.3	1.1	1.8	2.8
Beds	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.4	.4	.7
Adult occupancy rate	-.6 *	-.3 *	.2 *	.8 *	1.3 *	1.5 *	1.5 *
Full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel							
Total	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.2
Per bed	3.8	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4
Adjusted patient days per FTE employee	-4.4	-2.8	-2.1	-1.7	-.9	-1.0	-1.0
Addendum:							
Adjusted patient days	.5	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.2

\* absolute change, rather than percentage change

Hospital Data Center, American Hospital Association

## Section C. Health Care Prices

Prices paid by hospitals, by nursing homes, and by consumers of health care continued to rise at increasing rates during the year ending September 1980.

The National Hospital Input Price Index, a measure of the prices of goods and services used by hospitals in the provision of care, was 11.6 percent higher in the year ending September 1980 than it had been in the previous year (see Table C-1). This continues an upward growth trend which began in calendar year 1978. Growth of payroll rates continued to increase, reaching 10.7 percent. Fringe benefit rates were 11.3 percent higher than in the previous year—a sharp increase from rates recorded after the year ending June 1979. Most nonlabor component prices showed double-digit inflation—energy prices alone increased by 30.1 percent. With few exceptions, price inflation of nonlabor inputs began upward trends after calendar year 1978, reaching a composite rate of 12.8 percent in the year ending September 1980.

The National Nursing Home Input Price Index also grew at a faster rate for the year ending September 1980—9.9 percent. The wage rate was up 8.1 percent from the previous year, and all other prices combined (again led by energy prices) were 12.1 percent higher.

Consumers paid 10.7 percent higher prices for medical care in the year ending September 1980 than they had paid in the previous year, compared to a 10.3 percent annual increase for the year ending June 1980 (see Table C-3). These prices, condensed into the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI), began to show increasing inflation during the year ending September 1979. However, the medical care component of the CPI still grew less than did the CPI for all items, which

grew at a rate of 13.6 percent for the twelve months ending September 1980. Professional fees averaged 10.4 percent higher than during the previous year, and the composite price of "hospital and other medical services" (which include nursing home care) increased 12.5 percent, substantially more than during recent periods. Prices of medical commodities (mostly drugs) were 8.6 percent higher, part of an upward trend which became more pronounced in recent periods. Still, medical commodity prices exhibited less inflation than did medical service prices.

Unlike historical periods, recent twelve-month averages of the CPI for all items grew more rapidly than did the CPI for medical care or the CPI for medical care services. Historical differences of up to eight percentage points between the rates of growth of the CPI for all items and the hospital room CPI (one component of the CPI for medical care services) had disappeared by calendar year 1979. Much of the disparity in inflation rates can be explained by the increasing inflation rate of gasoline and housing prices, which affect the health care sector much less than they affect the typical family for which the CPI was designed. Other influences upon medical care prices may include the industry's Voluntary Effort (VE) program to hold down the rate of growth of prices and expenditures for medical care, and Federal, State, and local government hospital cost control efforts.

*For more information on prices, see the reference section at the end of Trends, especially the article by Freeland et al. on the National Hospital Input Price Index and the Bureau of Labor Statistics Detailed CPI Report.*

Table C-1. The National Hospital Input Price Index and the National Nursing Home Input Price Index:  
Average Levels and Annual Percentage Change for Selected Components

Component	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Levels (1977 = 100.0)							
National Hospital Input Price Index	98.1	106.1	116.3	119.3	122.8	126.3	129.8
Labor	98.0	106.6	116.3	119.1	122.4	125.4	128.8
Wages and salaries	98.1	106.2	115.7	118.4	121.7	124.7	128.1
Fringe benefits	97.3	108.9	120.5	123.6	127.2	130.5	134.1
Nonlabor	98.3	105.5	116.2	119.7	123.5	127.5	131.1
National Nursing Home Input Price Index	98.4	106.4	116.1	118.7	121.5	124.6	127.6
Wages and salaries	98.7	106.6	115.7	117.8	120.0	122.5	125.1
Other	98.1	106.1	116.5	119.8	123.4	127.0	130.6
Annual Percentage Change							
National Hospital Input Price Index	8.2	8.2	9.6	10.1	10.9	11.4	11.6
Labor	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.5	10.2	10.3	10.7
Wages and salaries	8.2	8.3	8.9	9.2	10.0	10.3	10.7
Fringe benefits	14.9	11.9	10.7	10.4	10.8	10.6	11.3
Nonlabor	7.1	7.3	10.1	11.1	12.1	12.8	12.8
National Nursing Home Input Price Index	7.1	8.1	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.7	9.9
Wages and salaries	7.0	8.0	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.8	8.1
Other	7.3	8.2	9.8	10.4	11.3	11.8	12.1

Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics  
Health Care Financing Administration

Table C-2. Selected Average Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers  
(Calendar Year 1967 = 100.0 Unless Noted)

Category	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December 1979	March 1980	June 1980	September 1980
	1977	1978	1979				
All Items	178.7	191.3	211.0	217.4	224.8	232.6	239.7
All items less medical care	177.5	189.9	209.6	216.1	223.5	231.2	238.4
Apparel and upkeep¹	152.6	158.2	164.6	166.6	169.3	172.2	175.3
Energy	203.3	216.5	255.2	275.9	302.6	327.8	346.5
Food	188.7	205.8	229.1	234.5	238.9	243.1	248.4
Housing: shelter	187.4	204.7	230.7	239.7	250.2	262.0	272.0
Medical care	198.0	214.8	234.3	239.7	245.9	252.7	259.4
Medical care services	211.9	230.3	252.2	258.3	265.3	272.9	280.2
Professional services	190.3	204.9	222.2	226.8	232.3	238.7	245.3
Physicians' services	201.6	218.7	238.2	243.6	249.4	256.1	262.5
Dental services	181.7	194.7	210.5	214.8	220.3	226.8	233.5
Other professional services*	n.a.	n.a.	109.5	111.1	113.4	116.5	119.9
Other medical care services**	238.1	261.1	288.5	296.4	305.3	314.2	322.5
Hospital and other medical services*	n.a.	n.a.	114.6	117.6	121.0	124.7	128.9
Hospital room	291.9	322.8	361.1	370.3	381.0	392.5	405.0
Other hospital and medical care services*	n.a.	n.a.	113.7	116.8	120.1	123.9	128.2
Medical care commodities	131.9	141.1	151.1	153.8	156.8	160.3	164.1
Prescription drugs	120.1	129.2	139.2	141.8	144.6	147.8	151.3
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies*	n.a.	n.a.	108.6	110.5	112.7	115.2	118.0
Eyeglasses*	n.a.	n.a.	106.1	107.8	109.7	112.2	114.9
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	146.1	156.2	167.6	170.7	174.4	178.6	183.1
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies *	n.a.	n.a.	107.8	109.4	111.3	113.3	115.7

\* December 1977 = 100.0

\*\* Includes hospital and other medical services (nursing homes), and health insurance (not shown separately).

Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Table C-3. Annual Percentage Change in Selected Average Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers

Category	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December 1979	March 1980	June 1980	September 1980
	1977	1978	1979				
All items	6.1	7.1	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.4	13.6
All items less medical care	5.8	7.0	10.4	11.4	12.5	13.4	13.7
Apparel and upkeep	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.5
Energy	9.1	6.5	17.9	25.2	33.8	38.2	35.8
Food	4.6	9.1	11.3	10.9	9.7	8.7	8.4
Housing: shelter	5.9	9.2	12.7	13.9	15.6	17.4	17.9
Medical care	9.7	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.7
Medical care services	10.2	8.7	9.5	9.7	10.1	10.8	11.1
Professional services	8.3	7.7	8.4	8.6	9.0	9.7	10.4
Physicians' services	9.6	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.4	10.0	10.2
Dental services	7.2	7.2	8.1	8.4	9.0	9.9	10.9
Other professional services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	7.1	8.3	9.5
Other medical care services*	12.1	9.7	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.7	11.8
Hospital and other medical services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.7	11.0	11.5	12.5
Hospital room	12.0	10.6	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.6	12.2
Other hospital and medical care services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.3	10.7	11.5	12.8
Medical care commodities	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.6
Prescription drugs	5.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.7
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	7.1	7.9	8.7
Eyeglasses	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	6.2	7.3	8.3
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.8	8.5	9.2
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.3

\* Includes hospital and other medical services (nursing homes), and health insurance (not shown separately).

Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)



## Section D. Employment, Hours, and Earnings in the Health Care Sector

Trends in employment and earnings for the private health care industry<sup>6</sup> continued to diverge from those for "all industries" (the aggregate nongovernment, nonfarm economy), demonstrating further the relative insulation of the health sector from the business cycle. Growth of employment in the private health care industry continued to increase, reaching 4.7 percent for the year ending September 1980. By contrast, growth in total employment for all industries slipped to 1.3 percent, as the U.S. economy faced its most recent downturn (see Section E). The growth difference in nonsupervisory employment was even more pronounced—4.9 percent in private health establishments versus 1.0 percent in all establishments.

Average weekly hours exhibited the same relative trends as did employment. The average workweek in the private economy as a whole declined 1.1 percent, to 35.3 hours. The average workweek in the private health industry, although shorter to begin with, declined 0.3 percent, to 32.9 hours. Compared to the year ending June 1980, the health industry workweek was unchanged, while the workweek for all industries dropped 0.2 hours.

Trends in average hourly earnings in the private health care industry and in all industries exhibited even greater differences. While growth in the wage rate for all industries was 7.9 percent, approximately where it had been since the year ending March 1980, average hourly earnings in the private health care industry grew at an increasing rate—9.5 percent—and gained a slight amount in dollar terms compared to the wage rate for all industries. (The relatively shorter workweek in the private health industry can be attributed to a greater incidence of part-time employment; lower wages may be due to different overtime arrangements and to different occupation mixes, as argued by Fuchs, for example.)

Despite relative insulation from forces depressing the rest of the economy, health industry workers as a group lost some purchasing power during the year ending September 1980, although they lost less than did the average worker in all industries. While wages increased 9.5 percent, consumer prices increased 13.6 percent (see Section C), implying a real wage loss of 3.6 percent. Even including fringe benefit gains (available from the survey of community hospitals reported in Section B), compensation per hour failed to keep pace with inflation.

Within the private health industry, employment and earnings varied by type of establishment. For example,

employment increased most rapidly in dentists' offices, but average hourly earnings increased most rapidly in private hospitals. In general, nonsupervisory workhours (nonsupervisory employment multiplied by average weekly hours) increased between 4.0 percent (physicians' offices) and 5.3 percent (dentists' offices), compared to no change in all industries for the year ending September 1980. Nonsupervisory payrolls (nonsupervisory workhours multiplied by average hourly earnings) grew between 12.6 percent (private nursing homes) and 14.8 percent (private hospitals and dentists' offices), compared to 7.8 percent for all industries. Given the different weights assigned to the various types of care here and in Section A, the health industry average workhours growth of 4.6 percent is quite consistent with the "real" growth rate of 3.8 percent reported for personal health care expenditures in Table A-5.

A second survey conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the "Household Survey," or Current Population Survey (CPS), is designed to yield information on unemployment and on demographic characteristics of the workforce. The CPS also provides information on the number of employed health professionals and workers. While the CPS results are reliable for the primary objectives of the CPS, the sampling and non-sampling errors associated with employment estimates for some occupations are quite large, and the year-to-year change in these estimates is unreliable, particularly for small occupation groups such as physicians (who comprised less than one percent of the employed workforce).

Despite the limitations of the CPS data in measuring employment in health occupations, they are the latest data available for employment by occupation. Further, unlike the "establishment survey" data in Table D-1, the estimates exclude non-medical staff of health establishments (such as receptionists in physicians' offices) and include the medical staff of non-health establishments (such as industrial health unit nurses). The CPS estimates indicate that persons in health-related occupations comprised 4.9 percent of all employed persons during the year ending September 1980 (Table D-3). Growth of employment for these occupations was substantially higher than for the rest of the economy, as has been true since 1972 (the earliest date for comparable health profession employment data from the CPS.)

*For a more detailed discussion of employment in establishments, see the Monthly Labor Review and Employment and Earnings, monthly publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Household data are also discussed in the latter, especially the January issue. Further information on employment by occupation is available from the 1970 Census of Population and from the Bureau of Health Manpower reports. See the reference section at the end of Trends for further details.*

<sup>6</sup>The "private health industry" is defined by the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 80, and excludes establishments controlled by Federal, State, or local government. Employment, hours and earnings reported here are measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' "establishment survey" of the private nonfarm sector of the economy.

Table D-1. Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Private Health Service Establishments, by Selected Type of Establishment  
(Employment in Thousands)

Type of Establishment *	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December 1979	March 1980	June 1980	September 1980
	1977	1978	1979				
Health services (SIC 80)							
Total employment	4,529.6	4,744.6	4,928.8	4,979.4	5,037.5	5,095.9	5,160.4
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	4,052.5	4,235.0	4,385.9	4,430.8	4,484.0	4,539.6	4,602.3
Average weekly hours	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.9
Average hourly earnings	\$4.33	\$4.67	\$5.06	\$5.17	\$5.28	\$5.40	\$5.54
Offices of physicians and surgeons (SIC 801)							
Total employment	638.6	671.6	709.2	718.9	729.4	738.2	747.1
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	533.8	555.9	581.2	588.6	596.6	604.0	611.9
Average weekly hours	33.5	33.1	32.8	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.4
Average hourly earnings	\$4.50	\$4.88	\$5.28	\$5.39	\$5.51	\$5.63	\$5.76
Offices of dentists (SIC 802)							
Total employment	282.1	298.2	317.4	322.6	328.4	332.5	337.4
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	252.9	261.3	276.5	280.5	285.2	288.5	293.1
Average weekly hours	28.5	28.9	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.8
Average hourly earnings	\$4.40	\$4.68	\$5.02	\$5.14	\$5.23	\$5.34	\$5.47
Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805)							
Total employment	847.5	899.1	940.0	948.6	958.9	969.8	981.5
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	769.8	812.5	845.9	853.2	862.1	872.2	883.1
Average weekly hours	31.1	31.2	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings	\$3.23	\$3.49	\$3.78	\$3.85	\$3.92	\$4.00	\$4.09
Hospitals (SIC 806)							
Total employment	2,443.4	2,523.6	2,580.2	2,601.1	2,626.4	2,655.3	2,687.7
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	2,214.5	2,300.1	2,355.3	2,375.4	2,400.5	2,430.0	2,463.3
Average weekly hours	34.1	34.0	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1
Average hourly earnings	\$4.58	\$4.95	\$5.36	\$5.48	\$5.60	\$5.75	\$5.90
Addendum: all private nonagricultural establishments							
Total employment	66,479	70,067	73,442	73,966	74,377	74,477	74,433
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	54,462	57,384	60,052	60,442	60,732	60,739	60,626
Average weekly hours	36.0	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.3
Average hourly earnings	\$5.15	\$5.57	\$6.04	\$6.16	\$6.27	\$6.40	\$6.52

\* 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

Based on data from the Establishment Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Table D-2. Annual Percentage Change in Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Private Health Service Establishments,  
By Selected Type of Establishment

Type of Establishment *	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Health services (SIC 80)							
Total employment	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.9
Average weekly hours	-0.9	.0	.0	.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3
Average hourly earnings	7.2	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.5
Offices of physicians and surgeons (SIC 801)							
Total employment	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.3
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.3
Average weekly hours	.9	-1.2	-0.9	-1.2	-1.8	-1.8	-1.2
Average hourly earnings	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.1
Offices of dentists (SIC 802)							
Total employment	7.9	5.7	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.3
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	7.6	3.3	5.8	6.4	6.9	6.2	6.0
Average weekly hours	-1.0	1.4	.3	-0.3	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7
Average hourly earnings	7.1	6.4	7.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0
Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805)							
Total employment	6.5	6.1	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	6.3	5.5	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.4
Average weekly hours	-0.3	.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3
Average hourly earnings	7.0	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.8	8.2
Hospitals (SIC 806)							
Total employment	4.6	3.3	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.2
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	4.3	3.9	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.9	4.6
Average weekly hours	-1.4	-0.3	.6	.3	.3	.3	-0.3
Average hourly earnings	7.3	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	9.3	10.1
Addendum: all private nonagricultural establishments							
Total employment	4.0	5.4	4.8	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.3
Nonsupervisory workers							
Employment	3.8	5.4	4.6	3.9	3.1	2.0	1.0
Average weekly hours	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1
Average hourly earnings	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.9

\* 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

Based on data from the Establishment Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)



Table D-3. Employment of Health Professionals and Workers, by Selected Occupation  
(Thousands of Persons Employed)

Occupation Classification	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
All health occupations	4,146	4,410	4,581	4,627	4,688	4,758	4,800
Practitioners	701	756	779	787	785	783	776
Medical and osteopathic physicians	388	423	430	431	433	436	428
Dentists	103	114	129	131	132	135	138
Pharmacists	133	139	133	135	129	123	124
Nurses, dietitians and therapists	1,261	1,347	1,464	1,488	1,511	1,541	1,552
Registered nurses	1,036	1,108	1,206	1,223	1,248	1,282	1,286
Therapists	179	188	203	208	205	203	207
Health technologists and technicians	462	483	521	534	545	563	565
Clinical laboratory	196	209	209	217	221	231	227
Radiologic	84	90	106	104	102	105	106
Health service workers	1,722	1,824	1,817	1,818	1,847	1,871	1,907
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	1,001	1,039	1,014	1,024	1,055	1,074	1,099
Practical nurses	361	391	382	376	371	375	380
Health aides, excluding nursing	238	266	284	282	292	290	290
Dental assistants	123	127	136	134	130	134	139
Addendum: total civilian employment	89,580	93,481	96,437	96,935	97,661	97,813	97,737
All health occupations, as a fraction of total employment	4.6%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%

Based on data from the Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

## Section E. Selected National Economic Indicators

To provide the backdrop of national economic activity against which trends in health care prices, utilization, and expenditures can be viewed, this section shifts from the previous focus on the health care sector to discuss national indicators of output, employment, and prices.

### Output

The Gross National Product (GNP), one measure of the dollar value of the output of the U.S. economy, was \$2.6 trillion in the year ending September 1980 (Table E-1). The 8.9 percent growth in the GNP was a sharp departure from the recent growth range of 11-13 percent (Table E-2) and was considerably slower than the annual growth of national health expenditures. Slumps in motor vehicle production and in construction accounted for a substantial portion of the slowdown in growth of the GNP.

The Commerce Department also estimates the "real" Gross National Product (GNP) (also called constant-dollar or price-deflated GNP). This measure specifically removes the effects of price change from the valuation of goods and services produced, so that growth of the real GNP reflects the change of the "physical" output of the economy. That growth slowed to a rate of 0.3 percent for the year ending September 1980, reflecting stagnation of the U.S. economy during the first three quarters of 1980.

The GNP implicit price deflator reflects the changes of prices and of the composition of output since 1972. This measure covers many items (construction, for example) not covered by health-related price measures, and it subsumes consumer prices, wholesale prices, import prices, and so on. The deflator for the year ending September 1980 rose 8.5 percent from the previous year, roughly unchanged since the year ending September 1979<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup>Revisions of the GNP and related measures to reflect the 1972 Input-Output Table for the United States account for the differences between the data shown here and in previous issues of *Trends*.

### Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Reflecting the downward trend of growth of the real GNP, the aggregate rate of unemployment rose to an average of 6.7 percent of the U.S. workforce for the year ending September 1980, compared to 5.8 percent in the previous year. An average of 74 million full-time and part-time jobs were held in the private sector during the year ending September 1980, an increase of 1.3 percent (a much slower rate than in recent years), another reflection of the slowdown in growth of the real GNP. Continuing a long-run downward trend, the average workweek of nonsupervisory workers was 35.3 hours, and the rate of growth of average hourly earnings dropped to a rate of 7.9 percent. Growth of employment in the private health sector rose to a rate of 4.7 percent, and average hours and average hourly earnings also proved more resistant to the economic slump (as noted in Section D).

### Prices

Annual growth of consumer prices began an upward trend in the year ending June 1977, reaching a rate of 13.6 percent in the year ending September 1980. Particularly high rates of growth were found in the CPIs for housing (reflecting prices related to real estate) and for energy (reflecting petroleum prices). Annual growth in the Producer Price Index for finished consumer goods, a measure of wholesale prices and often an indicator of future consumer prices, increased to 14.9 percent.

*For a more detailed analysis of the business situation and for estimates for quarterly GNP, see the Survey of Current Business. Producer Price Indexes are discussed in Producer Prices and Price Indexes, and consumer prices are discussed in Section C of Trends.*

Table E-1. Selected National Economic Indicators

	Twelve-month Period Ending					
	September			December	March	June
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980
Gross National Product (GNP)						
Billions of dollars	\$1,864.0	\$2,085.3	\$2,357.8	\$2,413.9	\$2,471.7	\$2,519.2
Billions of 1972 dollars	\$1,352.6	\$1,418.3	\$1,476.8	\$1,483.0	\$1,488.5	\$1,486.0
Implicit price deflator (1972=100)	137.80	147.02	159.65	162.77	166.05	169.53
Employment, hours, and earnings						
Unemployment rate, all workers	7.3%	6.2%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	6.2%
Private nonagricultural workers:						
Thousands of employees	66,479	70,067	73,442	73,966	74,377	74,477
Average weekly hours	36.0	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.5
Average hourly earnings	\$5.15	\$5.57	\$6.04	\$6.16	\$6.27	\$6.40
Health services* workers:						
Thousands of employees	4,529.6	4,744.6	4,928.8	4,979.4	5,037.5	5,095.9
Average weekly hours	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.9
Average hourly earnings	\$4.33	\$4.67	\$5.06	\$5.17	\$5.28	\$5.40
Prices (1967=100)						
Consumer Price Index, all items	178.7	191.3	211.0	217.4	224.8	232.6
All items less medical care	177.5	189.9	209.6	216.1	223.5	231.2
Apparel and upkeep	152.6	158.2	164.6	166.6	169.3	172.2
Energy	203.3	216.5	255.2	275.9	302.6	327.8
Food	188.7	205.8	229.1	234.5	238.9	243.1
Housing: shelter	187.4	204.7	230.7	239.7	250.2	262.0
Medical care	198.0	214.8	234.3	239.7	245.9	252.7
Producer Price Index** for finished consumer goods	176.1	188.5	208.6	215.7	223.5	231.4

\* 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

\*\* formerly called the "Wholesale Price Index"

Based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Department of Commerce)  
and from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Table E-2. Annual Percentage Change in Selected National Economic Indicators

	Twelve-month Period Ending						
	September			December	March	June	September
	1977	1978	1979	1979	1980	1980	1980
Gross National Product (GNP)							
Current dollars	10.9	11.9	13.1	12.0	10.7	9.8	8.9
Constant (1972) dollars	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.2	2.2	1.3	.3
Implicit price deflator	5.5	6.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5
Employment, hours, and earnings							
Unemployment rate, all workers	-0.5 †	-1.1 †	-0.4 †	-0.2 †	-0.1 †	.4 †	.9 †
Private nonagricultural workers:							
Total number of employees	4.0	5.4	4.8	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.3
Average weekly hours	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1
Average hourly earnings	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.9
Health services* workers:							
Total number of employees	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7
Average weekly hours	-0.9	.0	.0	.0	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3
Average hourly earnings	7.2	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.5
Prices							
Consumer Price Index, all items	6.1	7.1	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.4	13.6
All items less medical care	5.8	7.0	10.4	11.4	12.5	13.4	13.7
Apparel and upkeep	4.5	3.7	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.5
Energy	9.1	6.5	17.9	25.2	33.8	38.2	35.8
Food	4.6	9.1	11.3	10.9	9.7	8.7	8.4
Housing: shelter	5.9	9.2	12.7	13.9	15.6	17.4	17.9
Medical care	9.7	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.7
Producer Price Index** for finished consumer goods	4.6	7.0	10.7	12.0	13.1	14.2	14.9

\* 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

\*\* formerly called the "Wholesale Price Index"

† absolute change, rather than percentage change

Based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Department of Commerce)  
and from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

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## Appendix

### Contacts for Further Information

Under the general supervision of Charles Fisher, Acting Director, the following members of the Division of National Cost Estimates (Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics; Health Care Financing Administration) have contributed to the estimates shown in this publication. They are listed by the specific type of service or source of funds for which they provided information.

Members of the Division of National Cost Estimates may be contacted at this address:

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#### Other sections of *Trends*, general, or not listed

Daniel Waldo	(202) 245-7203
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Data underlying the estimates shown in this publication have come from a number of sources inside and outside the Federal government. For further information about the tables and descriptions in *Trends* itself, contact the appropriate member of the Division of National Cost Estimates listed above. For information outside the scope of *Trends*, see the following.

#### National Hospital Panel Survey

Monthly data are published with a three- to four-month lag in *Hospitals J.A.H.A.*

contact: Peter Kralovec, AHA Hospital Data Center	(312) 280-6523
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#### Consumer Price Indexes

Monthly data are released around the 25th of the following month, and published in the *CPI Detailed Report*.

contact: BLS Division of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes	(202) 272-5160
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## Producer Price Indexes

Monthly data are released on the first Friday of the following month, and are revised four months later. They are published in *Producer Prices and Price Indexes*.

contact: BLS Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes (202) 523-1222

## Employment and unemployment (CPS or Household data)

Monthly data are released on the first Friday of the following month, and published in *Employment and Earnings*. Occupation data are published in the January issue.

contact: BLS Office of Current Employment Analysis (202) 523-1944

## Employment, hours and earnings (Establishment or 790 data)

Monthly data are released on the first Friday of the following month, and are revised in two subsequent months and early in the fall. They are published in *Employment and Earnings*.

contact: BLS Division of Industry Employment Statistics (202) 523-1146

## Gross National Product

Quarterly data are released around the 20th of the month following the end of the quarter, and are revised in two subsequent months and in July. They are published in *The Survey of Current Business*.

contact: BEA National Income and Wealth Division (202) 523-0824

## Medicare and Medicaid data

Availability of data varies with the type of data requested.

contact: ORDS Statistical Information Services Branch (301) 594-6702

## Abbreviations:

AHA—American Hospital Association

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

ORDS—Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics; Health Care Financing Administration  
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# Health Care Financing Trends

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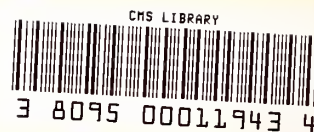
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